

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN.

Dr. Geo. A. Foster of Detroit died at the residence of his parents at age 87.

Widely extended and very destructive forest fires are raging in the Saginaw valley, and the greatest damage is done. Many farm buildings have been burned, and families left destitute have sought shelter in the villages. Porter's station, on the St. Louis railroad, was destroyed, and the engine and passenger cars and other trains are endangered. The running of trains has been interrupted with telegraph wires are down. The ground is so dry that no relief is expected until it rains, although the whole population is fighting the fires wherever it is possible.

The body of Ex-Admiral Schmitt of Detroit was found in the river. He had been missing for several days.

The Swedish church at Muskegon and its contents, valued at \$1,500, were entirely destroyed by fire. It was partially insured.

Daniel Everett of Grand township, burned his barn and sheds, with all their contents, burned loss about \$1,500; insured for \$1,000.

John O. Sefton, an old actor, died at the Franklin House, Detroit.

Stephen Chaffee, an intemperate painter of Albion, Michigan, died by taking laudanum.

The house, barn and contents belonging to Loo West, at Orion, caught from a marsh which was lit by a passing engine and was burned. Loss, \$1,200; insured, \$200.

Mrs. Tyrrell, an old resident of Kalamazoo, died at that place aged 92 years.

Burglars broke into the safe of C. S. Crandall's grocery store at Harbor Springs and escaped with about \$400.

While a steam-thresher was running on the farm of John Welch of Sault Ste. Marie, sparks fell to a straw stack, which, turned, together with a barn and contents, and adjoining buildings. Loss, \$1,300; insured in the Continental.

The woods near by caught fire, and it was with great difficulty that a general conflagration was prevented.

John Berry, formerly of Brockway Center, St. Clair county, was found dead in the woods near one of his farms, and was brought down to Ligonier for interment.

Reed City is to have water works.

The board of officers appointed to select the companies of state troops to go to Yorktown, have designated the following: 1st regiment, Co. A, Ann Arbor; Co. B, Adrian; 2nd regiment, Co. B, Grand Rapids; Co. C, Ionia; 3rd regiment, Co. D, Bay City; Co. E, East Lansing.

The forest fire now raging in the eastern part of the state nearly equal those of 10 years ago, and in some places are reported as even worse. There has been a fractional loss of life, just how large cannot be told. A number of horrible deaths are reported at Richmondville, including those of three persons roasted alive in a well. The total number of deaths thus far reported is about 20, and it seems likely that the end is not yet. A woman in Sault Ste. Marie locked her children in the kitchen in the house for help against the approaching fire, and returned to find that the house had burned and her children had perished in it. A great many people are fleeing to the lake shore to save their lives. The fires appear worst in Saginaw, Tazewell and Sanilac counties, but are breaking out at many points. Several villages have been destroyed and many others threatened. The fires sweep over farms so as to kill even the pigs and chickens, and a great many families are left entirely destitute and must be aided at once.

J. B. Wright & Co.'s planing mill at Port Huron has been burned together with a large amount of dressed lumber. Loss \$200,000; insured \$50,000.

John D. Bennett of Palmer Station, was committed at Hastings in default of bail, on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses.

Hon. John M. Harris, Judge of the Probate Court, Grand Rapids, is sued for breach of promise by Miss Hattie Holcomb. Damages claimed \$10,000.

The new state asylum is to be located with special reference to the requirements of a state northern district.

Samuel Mason's saw and shingle mill, located one mile south of Mason, was burned. Loss \$30,000; insured \$5,000.

It is impossible to at present define the extent of the destruction of life and property by the forest fires. Huron and Sanilac counties may be said to be devastated. Reports are contradictory and unsatisfactory, communication being in many instances completely cut off. A great loss of life has certainly occurred. Probably 200 is much below the aggregate. The loss of suffering and death are narrowing in the extreme.

The Michigan forest fire prove to be in destruction of life and property the greatest calamity of the year. The lives lost are estimated at 200 at the lowest, and reports indicate that the figure is likely to be considerably higher. The great disaster was confined almost exclusively to Sanilac and Huron counties. One man traveling about the burnt district is said to have seen the bodies of 116 persons killed by the fire. Forty-five bodies have been found in a single village. The towns back from the shore in Sanilac and Huron counties, which have been burned, are found to have suffered terribly, although no detailed reports are yet given. Through great disaster the destruction is complete, and the fire has been so extensive that the people who escaped with their lives are scarce and widespread, and are now being taken care of by the state.

Hundreds of thousands of people, who have been driven from their homes, are now being taken care of by the state. The fire has been so extensive that the people who escaped with their lives are scarce and widespread, and are now being taken care of by the state.

Rubert Hall of Olio is held for an assault with intent to kill John Z. Richards whom he dangerously injured.

F. D. Lacey's shingle mill at Nirvana was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$20,000; no insurance.

Base ball—Detroit & Cleveland 4.

As later reports come in the worst fears in regard to the Michigan fire are realized. A great tract in Sanilac and Huron counties, 100 miles long on the shore of Lake Huron, and deep, is mostly burned over, involving a loss of life estimated at from 500 to 1,000, and of property to the extent of millions. Many of the details are almost too horrible for belief, and call for help more and more urgent, and already a great many thousands of dollars are expended, and the whole country is becoming aroused to the work.

The body of Thos. Green, who disappeared from Coldwater, about three months since, has been found hanging to a tree in the outskirts of that city.

Mrs. Helen Johnson was scalded at Fenton by the bursting of a can of tomatoes that she was putting up.

There are 12 girls at the reform school for girls at Adrian.

Robertson Culbertson, a pioneer of Lenawee county, died at Clinton September 2. He came to Lenawee from Groveland, N. Y., 45 years ago.

The relatives of Mrs. Caroline Lusk assembled on Sept. 1 at the residence of Samuel Sudborough, two miles northeast of Adrian, to celebrate Mrs. Lusk's 60th birthday. Four generations were present to her honor.

The Macomb county court-house is nearly completed and will cost some \$30,000. It is said that the contractor will be out of pocket some \$3,000.

The parties who tarred and feathered Dew, the colored man who was murdered in Haley, Clinton county, few years ago, have been discovered. A. W. H. is charged with being a party to the crime, and implicates seven others besides himself. The murderer is still at large in captivity. There are arrests have been made.

A long-standing feud between two farmers of Muskegon terminated today in David Hunt firing two shots with a revolver at John Dope, one shot passing through Dope's shirt and being a party to the crime, and implicates seven others besides himself. The murderer is still at large in captivity. There are arrests have been made.

The shooting David Dope is also charged with charged with stealing a wagon seat from Geo. Newberry.

The state school for the blind opens October 1.

Strange amorphous phenomena were observed in the St. Clair States on the 6th. The sun was obscured though the sky was apparently cloudless and colors were greatly confused.

Another railroad war; this time between the Peas, E. R. and the N. Y. Central.

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SCHOOL LAW.

NOTES TO TEACHERS.

1. A certificate is necessary because, a school officer cannot contract with a teacher not holding one—§(40, 128); b, no public money can be paid to such teacher—§(38); c, districts employing such teacher cannot draw public money—§(56). A certificate must cover the entire time of engagement as teacher—§(40*).

2. Examinations are required by law upon orthography, reading, writing, grammar, geography, arithmetic, and theory and art of teaching, and after the year 1881, U. S. history and civil government, for may and for all grades of certificates—§(138). If an applicant proposes to teach in a school where additional branches are taught, the examiners can require examination upon such additional branches.

3. Certificates of the first grade are valid for three years throughout the county where granted; those of the second grade, for two years throughout the county; and those of the third grade, for one year throughout the county. Special certificates, granted by the secretary of the board of examiners, are valid in a specified district only until the time of the next public examination (regular or special) by the board of school examiners, and not longer—§(129).

4. The board of school examiners may revoke or suspend a certificate for any reason that would have justified it in withholding such certificate when given; the board of examiners may also suspend within the county, for immorality or incompetency to instruct or govern a school, the effect of a state or a normal school certificate. An opportunity for a defense against all charges should be given the teacher—§(130).

5. A male teacher is required to pay a fee of one dollar, and a female teacher a fee of fifty cents upon obtaining a certificate, provided such fee has not been paid previously within the current school year—§(154). The school year commences with the first Monday in September.

6. A contract with a teacher must be authorized at a meeting of the district board—§(33); it must be in writing, and signed by a majority of the board on behalf of the district; it must specify the wages agreed upon, and shall require the teacher to keep a correct list of the pupils, their ages, and the number of days each one is in attendance, and to furnish the director with a correct copy of the same at the close of the school. Contracts must be in duplicate, one of which shall be filed with the director and the other furnished the teacher—§(40).

7. The school law is silent upon the subject of holidays; but the supreme court has decided that there should be no deduction from a teacher's wages on account of the observance of legal holidays. The legal holidays are January 1st, February 22d, May 30th, July 4th, December 25th, and all days appointed by the president or governor as days of fasting or thanksgiving.

8. A teacher must be governed by all rules formally adopted by the board. Refusal to do so amounts to a forfeiture of the contract—§(44).

9. The district board is bound to keep the school house in repair, with necessary conveniences, and the failure to do so works a forfeiture of the contract on its part—§(48).

10. A teacher cannot be required to "board around," nor can a patron of a school be compelled to board a teacher. A teacher cannot be required to render janitor's services, unless it is so stipulated in the contract.

*The references are to complete sections in the general school laws of 1881.

FACTS ABOUT FOG.—It is a singular paradox, but the fog is most intense when it does not go away.

And when it is gone, it is not fog gotten.

When the foghorns are dimly booming they make you think of Og, king of Bashan, who owned the—ha—cows, and you wonder if he was the original fog, and if these-booming horns of Og are not descendants of his—ha—cattle.

A full-grown foghorn has a very penetrating sound. They sound like a prospect hill woman asleep in the next room.

Though it was very light in its construction, you cannot see through a fog. This explains why it is so difficult to understand Col. Ingersoll's sermons.

You can light up the darkness, but you can't bore a ray of light into a fog. Fog is not necessarily confined to the seashore. On the trackless prairies you may frequently meet a farmer coming to town with a drove of hogs.

The smallest and lightest piece of vapor in the world is called a pettifogger. He is easy to blow away. You can easily hear him blow away in the court-room, on the smallest case on the docket. He is never dead, and he would not be mist if he had never been. As it is, he is mister.—Burdette in *Hawkeye*.

TEA TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO.—The London Gazette of December 16, 1680, has the following: "These are to give notice to persons of quality that a small parcel of most excellent tea is by a merchant fallen into the hands of a person to be sold; but that none may be disappointed, the lowest price is 30 shillings a pound, and not any to be sold under a pound weight, for which they are desired to bring a convenient box. Inquire at Mr. Thomas, Eagle, at the King's Head, in St. James' Market."

The annual cost of primary education for each inhabitant of the United States, according to M. Donnat, is \$2.18, and the annual cost for war purposes for each inhabitant is \$1.50. In most European countries the cost is about \$1. to \$1. for education.

Not a Beverage.

"They are not a beverage, but a medicine with curative properties of the highest degree, containing no poor whiskey or poisonous drugs. They do not tear down an already shattered system but build it up. One bottle contains more hops, a more real hop strength than a barrel of ordinary beer. Every drugist in Rochester sells them, and the physician prescribes them."—*Evening Express* on Hop Bitters.

Never answer questions in general company that have been put to others.

WHY SHE SHOULD DO

A Few Suggestions of Importance on a Subject of Interest to the Ladies.

From the N. Y. Home Journal.

A short time since an article appeared in the columns of this paper, being a synopsis of a lecture delivered by a prominent woman before a well known New England society. This article dealt so directly with the needs of women, and contained so many hints which were valuable, that it naturally attracted no little attention, and has, we learn, been a subject of comment in social circles in nearly every part of the land. Realizing that no subject can be of more vital importance, as well as interest to all readers, than the condition of the women of America, we have collected and prepared with considerable care, additional facts bearing upon this same subject.

The ladies of this country have been more observed and talked about than those of any other land, and European women notice their characteristics—usually with admiration. Some have declared that they did not see how any one could resist falling in love with "these pretty American ladies." She might have added, that even the far famed French nation would find it difficult to equal them in general.

American women in quickness of perception and brilliancy of intellect. The minds and bodies of our women are all well, and they are as healthy as the men of the world. Their constitutions, and the ladies of France are just as healthy as those of Germany for their strong constitutions, and the ladies of France are just as healthy as those of Germany for their strong constitutions, and the ladies of France are just as healthy as those of Germany for their strong constitutions.

It is the office of the kidneys to take from the blood the poisonous matter which has collected from all parts of the body, and pass it off from the system. If they are impaired in their action, they cannot do this, and the blood becomes impure, and the body is weakened and give way and finally the kidneys and contiguous organs become the source of great pain, and we don't prompt relief, death is certain.

It is the office of the liver to extract from the blood and excrete a portion of the waste of the body for digestion. If the liver is diseased, all forms of dyspepsia occur, the bowels cannot expel the waste matter, and the most distressing nervous disorders follow. This is especially true in the case of women. And if the bowels are thus inactive and overloaded, the neighboring organs, which are particularly dependent for their right action upon the state of the liver, bowels and kidneys, become displaced, and the consequences which ensue are too well known to require statement in a suggestive article of this kind. The secret, however, of preventing these manifold disorders, is to keep the kidneys and liver in perfect working condition. This is done by the use of a medicine which will purify the blood, and it is the office of the kidneys to take from the blood the poisonous matter which has collected from all parts of the body, and pass it off from the system.

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